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WEATHER.  
FOR NEW YORK CITY:  
FAIR WEATHER. STATIONARY TEMPERATURE.  
For New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair, stationary temperature; westerly wind.  
The highest temperature yesterday was 90 degrees, at 4 p. m.  
The lowest temperature yesterday was 71 degrees, at 6 a. m.

# NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

NO. 5,768. Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.—NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.—12 PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

## COMPLETE VINDICATION OF CAPT. DREYFUS.

Lieut.-Col. Henry, His Chief Accuser, Gen. Boisdeffre, Chief of Staff of the French Army, Resigns to Escape a Court-Martial.



GENERAL LE MOUTON DE BOISDEFFRE, RESIGNED.

FRANCE'S faith in the honor and integrity of the commanders of that army for which she has made so many sacrifices since 1870 has just received a terrible shock through the startling confession of Colonel Henry, chief of the Intelligence Bureau at the War Department, that he had forged the note alleged to have been sent from the Italian Embassy to the German Embassy, in which the name of Dreyfus was mentioned, and on the strength of which Dreyfus was convicted of treason, subjected to military degradation and sentenced to lifelong imprisonment on the Devil's Island. Colonel Henry, whose confession was followed by his arrest, and who has since committed suicide in prison, is believed to have been merely the tool and instrument of some one of higher in authority, and the name of General de Boisdeffre, chief of staff of the French army, has been freely mentioned in connection with the affair. It was he who was the moving spirit in all the prosecution of Dreyfus, and in the campaign against Zola, Colonel Picquart and others, who espoused the cause of the unfortunate prisoner of the Devil's Island. Under the circumstances it is not astonishing that he should have resigned with the object of avoiding the suspension or dismissal which could not have failed to otherwise ensue. The result of Colonel Henry's confession is that Dreyfus will be brought back from the Devil's Island to France, and that his trial will be subjected to revision. It has all along been known that he was convicted illegally, since this bogus note, which constituted the only convincing evidence against him, was not shown either to him or to his counsel, but only to the members of the court-martial. This in itself was sufficient to render a new trial imperative. Now, however, that this note is discovered to be a forgery, which none of the general public for one instant suspected, the necessity of conceding a new trial to Dreyfus no longer admits of delay or refusal.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The city is in wild excitement again over the Dreyfus case. Early this forenoon Lieutenant-Colonel Henry was arrested on the charge of having forged a document on which Dreyfus was convicted of high treason. He denied the accusation at first, but finally broke down and made a complete confession to the Minister of War. He was held for trial by a court-martial. Late in the afternoon Colonel Henry committed suicide.

General Le Mouton de Boisdeffre, chief of the staff of the French army, thereupon tendered his resignation, explaining that he resigned owing to his misplaced confidence in Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, which led him to present as genuine what was forged evidence.

**Boisdeffre Forced Out.**

M. Cavaignac, the Minister of War, in reply to the General's letter of resignation asked De Boisdeffre to remain to "see justice rendered in the matter."

General de Boisdeffre thanked M. Cavaignac for proof of his esteem, but persisted in his resignation. He will be replaced by General Renouard, director of the Military College at Paris.

Another report is that the Minister for War compelled General Boisdeffre's resignation because, in two years' personal investigation, he had not succeeded in discovering the forgery and had led successive War Ministers to pledge themselves to the genuineness of the documents.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry cut his throat with a razor he had concealed in his room to get the necessary clothing. Henry

### MRS. DREYFUS'S TOUCHING APPEAL.

To W. R. HEARST, Editor New York Journal:

I know that my husband is innocent and is the victim of the vile machinations of some whose names are now honored in France. I have proofs which will bring it home to them and clear Alfred's martial honor and prove that an Alsatian officer who cheerfully adopted France as his fatherland could not betray his trust.

Jehovah, God, or Providence will ere long crush his enemies and restore him to me and to those two dear children who believe that he is away on business and are anxiously awaiting his return.

Would that the case had happened in America instead of France, where a majority of the people are blinded by sectarian prejudices. I can only end by saying that I am convinced of my husband's absolute innocence, and mean to prove it.

And I lay before you and your earnest and justice-loving American readers some of these my proofs and evidences of the frightful wrong which has been done one of the bravest officers of France, my noble husband.

Paris, Nov. 12, 1897.

LUCIE EUGENIE DREYFUS.

### MME. DREYFUS RECEIVES THE JOURNAL'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Paris, Aug. 31.—Already Mrs. Dreyfus is being overwhelmed with messages of congratulation and cheer, all based on the hope and belief that the events of to-day will result in the justification and freedom of her husband. Among these dispatches was the following:

Mrs. Albert Dreyfus, Paris, France.

Warmest congratulations from the American people on the proof that your husband is innocent. Suicide is confession. Zola's prophecy in the Journal is fulfilled—"Truth will prevail."

New York, Aug. 31.

W. R. HEARST, Editor Journal.

### "JUSTICE WILL BE DONE," SAID ZOLA.

[His prophecy in the Journal, Feb. 16, 1898.]

Editor New York Journal:

Thanks to all soldiers of truth, whatever may be their country.

I am absolutely convinced that Dreyfus is innocent and that justice will be at last done him, for France is always, in spite of everything, the great nation of liberty and generosity.

EMILE ZOLA.



LIEUT.-COL. HENRY, CONFESSED FORGER AND SUICIDE.

He was the most active and belligerent of the military foes of Dreyfus. Brought to task yesterday on a suspicion of having himself written the so-called incriminating letter of Dreyfus, he admitted the truth of the accusation and killed himself.

### Had He Orders from Superiors?

"My conscience is sure and free from everything."

This exclamation is much commented upon as going to show that he may possibly have forged the letter under orders from his superiors.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry was a peasant's son. He was born on Pouzy, in Marne, in 1848, and enlisted in a foot regiment, as his brother's substitute, in 1868. He had a good military record for bravery and invincible discipline. He was a prisoner of war in 1870, and was wounded in the Algerian campaign. He retained much of the rough and ready manners of a non-commissioned officer. He was lacking in education, spoke no foreign language and owed his promotion primarily to his reputation for blunt straightforwardness.

Ever since the reopening of the Dreyfus case, by his attitude and evidence in the Esterhazy inquiry and during the Zola trial Colonel Henry has been the fighting champion of the army, the persistent accuser of Dreyfus and the assailant of Colonel Picquart, who has insisted that injustice had been done. Indeed, so violent did the controversy grow between Colonel Henry and Picquart that it resulted in a duel.

The arrest, confession and suicide of Colonel Henry and the resignation of General Boisdeffre entirely alter the aspect of both the Dreyfus and the Zola cases and practically nullifies the evidence of Generals Pellieux and Boisdeffre and the declarations of the Minister for War, M. Cavaignac, in the Chamber of Deputies.

In fact, it is believed that perhaps the real turning point in the Dreyfus case has been reached and that these sensational events will lead to a revision of the trial of the prisoner of Devil's Island.

### Esterhazy Says 'Terrifying.'

They now demand the immediate release of Colonel Picquart, who is imprisoned on charges connected indirectly with the Dreyfus affair, and they also insist upon a revision of the Dreyfus trial.

When Count Esterhazy was informed of the arrest of Colonel Henry and of his admission, he exclaimed, "This is too terrifying!"

Colonel Henry's confession threatens to rekindle the Dreyfus agitation more heatedly than ever, and seems likely to shake public confidence in the army. Even the *Liberte*, a strong anti-Dreyfus organ, says: "It must cause the deepest pain to all honorable men that officers of such standing show such a lack of moral sense."

It is reported that at to-day's Cabinet meeting the Ministers admitted that a revision of the Dreyfus trial was absolutely unavoidable, and a public announcement that the Ministry has decided to initiate such a revision is expected soon.

Colonel Henry was attached to the War Department when Dreyfus was convicted, and he was one of the prominent witnesses who testified unfavorably to M. Zola during the latter's sensational trial on the charge of libeling military officials.

General de Boisdeffre was made Chief of the General Staff of the French Army in 1893, succeeding General de Michel. He came of a soldier family, his ancestors having been distinguished for two centuries in the wars of France. For fourteen years he followed the fortunes of General Chanzy, adding a sensational aspect to the friendship when, during the investment of Paris by the Germans, he carried a message in a balloon from the beleaguered city to General Chanzy on the *Seine*.

### Henry's Abject Confession.

In his examination by the Minister of War, Colonel Henry confessed to having committed forgery, "owing to the absolute necessity for finding proofs against Dreyfus," and it is understood that the document in question is the letter which has hitherto been alleged to have been written by the German Military Attaché to the Italian Military Attaché in October, 1896.

Finally, it is said that when the interpolation in the Dreyfus case was coming up in the Chamber of Deputies this letter was secretly communicated to the court-martial and was the chief evidence upon which Dreyfus was convicted.

It appears that as soon as M. Cavaignac assumed the office of Minister for War he charged the official bureau to make a thorough research of the Dreyfus case, and it was this inquiry which resulted in the discovery of documents lately read in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Cavaignac, showing that proof of the guilt of



Principal Persons and Scenes in the Dreyfus-Esterhazy Trial and Punishment.